

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 17.

Persons wishing to be served with the TELEGRAPH will leave their names and addresses at our office, where notices of changes and desired changes should be left. Hour of publication three o'clock, p. m. Advertisements must be sent in by twelve o'clock, m.

We have to-day received a number of communications, but not knowing by whom they are sent, we have not read them.

INVASION OF CUBA.

We perceive that the *National Intelligencer*, and other leading journals that cannot well be imposed on, regard the rumors from the South of another contemplated invasion of Cuba as of probable authenticity. We quote the following from the *Intelligencer* of this morning:

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

"In the *Review* (Georgia) *Courier*, of the 10th instant, we have additional authority for believing that a new expedition for invading Cuba is already in an advanced state of preparation. The *Courier* says:

"For the last few days there have been rumors afloat in our city of another expedition against Cuba, and quite a number of young men from Rome and its vicinity have left, it is supposed, to join in this rather delicate and hazardous enterprise."

"And hazardous it truly is; for, if those who engage in the expedition shall escape the penalties they will incur under our own laws, it does not appear probable that all of them can escape the punishment which their reprehensible conduct merits at the hands of the Cuban authorities, who, as we observe by late letters from Havana published in the New York papers, are well informed of all these movements, and fully prepared to give their invaders a warm reception. The correspondence of the *Tribune*, dated at Havana on the 8th instant, (though the writer himself places no confidence in the statement, which he ascribes to interested motives on the part of paid agents of the Spanish government,) shows that the captain general is even apprized of the point fixed upon for the debarkation of the expedition, (Appalachicola Bay,) as well as of the amount of force which is expected to participate in the enterprise, which is said to be some four thousand men."

If the enterprise shall fail, the world will then think with the *Intelligencer* on the subject; but if it shall prove successful, another verdict will be rendered. For our own part—as the movements spoken of are not such as can commit our Government, and as our President will certainly act in good faith in the matter, and do all he can to prevent the debarkation of American citizens on this errand of conquest—we think the morality of the project depends simply upon the desires of the Cubans themselves. If they, or the majority of them, wish to continue as they are, in ignominious bondage to a foreign Power, the interference of any portion of our people is criminal, and ought to be punished; but if the Cubans desire independence, whether in relationship with our Government or not, and are restrained by the power of a haughty nation and its mercenary soldiery, we cannot comprehend the criminality of assistance from any source.

It is late in the day to talk of usages and authorities forbidding the assumption of independence by a people, a decided majority of whom are deliberately in favor of it. That "the voice of the people is the voice of God" is a sentiment that falls upon our ears as of impious import; but we hesitate not to affirm, that the voice of God only is of superior authority.

The facts of the case are to be considered by the invaders and sympathizers themselves. The will of the people of Cuba and the adequacy of the means to the end are the two primary considerations. If these prove adverse, defeat, disaster and disgrace will follow; if favorable, success and honor will crown the revolutionary effort, and the gratitude of an emancipated people will reward our peril-loving countrymen. It would, however, be wise for them to scrutinize closely the authority of which we speak, and to estimate aright the means upon which they can depend. The project is too serious to be entered into at random.

MR. TUPPER.

We have never seen a man emerge from the vicinity of a hornet's nest he had invaded, (in whatever frame of mind he may have been on blundering against it,) with any other feelings than those of vindictive resentment toward the vicious army of penmen; yet it is not likely that an English author of distinction shall come among us, for many a day to come, without wishing it had been only a nest of hornets his presence had offended. Tupper is every inch an Englishman; and were he to assure us that he was an ardent admirer of republicanism and religious toleration, as seen in this country, we should hear him with regret and doubt his sincerity. But he looks upon our country with pleasure, appears well pleased with our countrymen, and women, too; and, with the frankness of a man, says that he prefers the institutions of his own native home to ours; and let our newspapers have condemned him to destruction.

Mr. Dickens talked with an oily tongue to the people of Gotham, praised Irving to the skies, and vowed that Broadway was the greatest thoroughfare in the world of intelligence, respectability, and shrewdness—and let the fact leak out that he was going to write a book; and Dickens heard nothing but the greatest adulation as long as he remained among us. Tupper courts neither praise nor notoriety, will not give up truth and sincerity for an ephemeral popularity, and has very wisely pledged himself not to write a book—or perhaps only said such was not his intention—and down come the ten thousand scribbles, as on a defenceless victim doomed to sudden death.

But it may be that he will make some of them write after a while; for, say what they will, they are marvellously sensitive to all foreign deprecation of American greatness, and the genius of the editorial fraternity in particular.

The adroit and able editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger* has written a couple of very interesting columns of argument to prove Tupper no true Democrat nor religious liberalist; but the latest and best attack is the following piece of satire from the New York *Tribune*, a journal that professes a very great admiration for liberal sentiments, universal brotherhood, and such-like pretty-sounding phrases:

A PLEASING INCIDENT.—True genius always generously appreciates merit in others, and is in nothing more tolerant and catholic than in matters of religious opinion. This is illustrated by the distinguished Tupper who is now visiting

our country in order to knit stronger and closer the bonds of social sympathy which unite us to the parent isle of Albion. Mr. Tupper is well known to be a High Churchman and ardently devoted to the religious doctrines of the English church. He was lately introduced to an eminent American divine of a quite different order of views, whom for the present we will name as the Rev. Dr. Blowsom. Although aware that Dr. Blowsom did not hold some of the cardinal points of his own faith, such is the native liberality and genial sympathy of Tupper, that when that divine was presented to him, he held out both hands, and, exclaiming in the most sincere tone of voice, "Do I have the honor of beholding the pure and heavenly-minded Blowsom?" advanced to meet him with the same eagerness as if they had been of the same way of thinking. Those who beheld the scene speak of it as touching and elevating in the extreme.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MALL.

We stated in the *Telegraph* of Tuesday, that we understood that Mr. A. J. DOWNING, the accomplished rural architect, was in this city, by invitation of the President, through the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and that he was about to commence the execution of his beautiful plan for the embellishment of our noble mall, which had so long appeared as a barren waste in the midst of our picturesque city. We have now authority for saying further, that the President has adopted Mr. D.'s plan for the improvement of so much of the mall as lies between Seventh street and the Potomac, subject, of course, to such modifications and changes as may be deemed advisable in the prosecution of the work. It is the intention of Mr. DOWNING, we are gratified also to learn, to transplant trees of considerable size, so as to produce an immediate effect. We hope that in doing so an abundance of rich soil may be used, that these trees may have a fair opportunity to rapidly strengthen and expand.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Mr. Hugh McCormick, who has received an appointment at the Patent Office, yesterday resigned his place as principal of the Third District School, Navy-yard, and, on motion of Mr. C. A. Davis, of the Board of School Trustees, was presented with the unanimous thanks of that body for the able and faithful performance of his duties as a teacher. Mr. John Fill, late principal of a primary school of the Second District, was elected to the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. McCormick. Mr. Demaine, late assistant in the Second District School, was appointed to the place made vacant by the promotion of Mr. Fill; and Mr. Thomas M. Wilson, of Georgetown, was appointed to the place vacated by the advancement of Mr. Demaine.

We predict a display at the summer examination of the public schools of Washington superior to what was exhibited last year. The pride and energies of teachers and pupils were then excited, and we shall see the salutary results.

There are to be some pretty festivals this spring, gotten up by several of these schools. We learn that ample preparations are being made by Mrs. Hinton's female school, on the Island; and that the primary school No. 2, of the Fourth District, taught by Miss Mary P. Middleton, will devote the afternoon of the 8th of May to festivities appropriate to the season. We trust these ladies may be aided and encouraged in the use of these innocent and salutary means of winning and securing to their schools the affections of the children for whose benefit they are established.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—We yesterday learned that we were in error in attributing to Monsieur Vatterme the system of exchanges pursued by this kindred institution in Europe. That indefatigable and benevolent man was naturally present in our thoughts while reflecting upon the subject; but his laudable efforts are unconnected with this establishment. We learn that it has adopted the plan that had been in general use among similar societies for many years before M. Vatterme's conception of International Exchanges had been made known; that it is now receiving regularly the transactions of nearly all such societies in the world, and is reciprocating their favors by the return of its own publications.

The valedictory of Mr. Ritchie and the introductory of Mr. Donaldson have made the political papers flutter with regrets and compliments. We bid a kind farewell to the one, and a cordial welcome to the other. Happy were it for the latter could the wisdom and experience of his predecessor guide him, however signally he may be endowed with a goodly share of his own.

We learn that RANDOLPH COYLE, esq., Civil Engineer, has been appointed by the President of the United States to the duty of taking the levels and establishing the grades of the streets and avenues in those portions of the city of Washington to which previous surveys had not extended.

CARUSI'S MAY FESTIVAL BALL, the important event of the season for so many years, will be a brilliant affair this time; and will be graced by the beauty and fashion of the city and surrounding country.

MARITAL STRIFE AGAIN.—James and Mary Ross appeared before Justice Donn this morning, upon warrants served by officers Williams and Waters, issued at the instance of each, for assault and battery. J. L. Smith, esq., appeared for the wife, and G. L. Giberson, esq., for the husband. The matter was finally arranged, and each party put under security to keep the peace. It was further agreed that they should separate forever, and that the husband should pay eight dollars per month for the wife's maintenance. Thus is broken a bad bargain on both sides, as they both appeared to think.

There was nobody at the watch-house this morning.

POLICE AFFAIRS.

Charity Jackson, a furious old colored woman of Georgetown Town, was last evening sent to jail by Justice Smith, having been brought before him by officers Williams and Green, charged with thrashing the whole neighborhood in which she lives, but Mary Taylor and Charles Brown in particular.

Gov. FISH.—The Albany *Register* says that Gov. Fish has written a letter announcing his determination to give a zealous support to Mr. Fillmore's administration.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for this paper.

BALTIMORE, April 17—1 1/2 p. m.

Our market to-day is unchanged. So, also, are the New York and Philadelphia markets.

There is a great freshet in Boston and its vicinity, and the destruction of property is immense.

The Telegraph wires are broken. No tidings of the steamship America, due at Boston.

We are gratified to be able to state, upon the authority of several fruit-growers in the vicinity of this city, that the fruit crop will not be seriously injured by the recent storm.

The fields of grain in several of the counties adjoining this District, in Virginia and Maryland, promise an abundant harvest.

HIGHER WAGES.—The journeymen painters of Wilmington (Del.) are on a strike for higher wages. They have been receiving \$1.25 per day, and now demand \$1.50.

NON-INTERCOURSE.—The Boston *Journal* says it is estimated that the slavery agitation in that city has injured the trade with the South and West to the amount of two millions of dollars or more. That's an argument!

SCOTT PAPER.—The Portsmouth (Ohio) *Tribune* has come out in favor of General WINFIELD SCOTT for the Presidency of the United States, and SAMUEL F. VINTON, of Ohio, for the Vice Presidency.

W. G. VAN LEAR, esq., of Allegany county, Maryland, who was announced as a suitable candidate for Congress in that district, declines the honor.

The Boston papers state that Mr. Webster is to-day to make a speech in Faneuil Hall.

NEWS BY THIS MORNING'S MAILS.

HARTFORD, Ct., April 15.—The municipal election in this city took place yesterday, and resulted favorably to the Whigs, who elected their candidate for mayor, Ebenezer Flower, by a handsome majority. All five aldermen and twenty councilmen. The Democrats elected four councilmen and one alderman.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—Parodi arrived to-day, and intends giving concerts here, and in all the principal western cities.

PITTSBURG, April 15—p. m.—The weather is calm and cloudy. The river is at a stand, with five feet two inches water in the channel.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 15.—Gen. Foote has arrived here, and has been cordially received by his constituents. He addressed a large and enthusiastic public meeting, and accepted a nomination as delegate to the State convention, and started off to canvass the whole State in favor of a firm adhesion to the Union, and nothing but the Union.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—Cotton has not advanced since the receipt of the Africa's news, owing to contradictory reports from New York, one quoting no change, another one-fourth decline. Flour is firm; Ohio sales at \$4.05 @ \$4.10. Pork is still advancing, with sales of 500 bbls. at \$14.12 @ \$14.25. Prime leg lard is held at \$4 @ \$4.25. Bacon is firm, and prime ribbed sides have sold at \$4 @ \$4.25. Corn is steady; sales of 10,000 bushels at 52 @ 54 cts. for yellow. Choice molasses is quoted at 33 cts. Coffee is in limited demand. Rio sells at 10 1/2 cts. Fair sugar is at 4 1/2 @ 5 cts. Freights are unchanged.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—The first ticket for Jenny Lind's concert was sold to-day for \$575, and the net receipts for the concert to-night will be \$15,000.

GUILTY.—Simson Souther, a wealthy citizen of Hanover county, Virginia, has been convicted of beating one of his own slaves to death, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

MADAME MARGUERITE, who recently failed as an opera singer in New York, is said to be writing a comedy in which she satirizes the "upper ten."

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—This body adjourned *en die* on Tuesday afternoon. Among the bills passed at the close of the Session were the following: The General Appropriation Bill, the bill incorporating the Pittsburgh, Kittanning, and Warren Railroad Company, and the bill repealing the sixth section of the law of 1847, which forbade the use of the jails for the imprisonment of fugitive slaves.

MICHIGAN.—The legislature adjourned on the 5th inst. The bills dividing the State into Senate districts, and apportioning the State representatives among the counties, all failed of final action. The railroad interest consumed about three weeks of the short session. The license question, sinking-fund, and many other important measures also failed.

The appropriation bill was among the bills which failed, and it is supposed Governor Barry will call an extra session in June.

ILLNESS OF ARCHBISHOP ECCLESSTON.—The Baltimore *Sun* of this morning says:

"We regret to learn that the Rev. Archbishop Eccleston, whose detention at Georgetown, D. C., by serious illness we have before noticed, was yesterday considered to be in quite a dangerous, if not hopeless condition. His disease is, we learn, an affection of the throat. Prayers were offered yesterday for his speedy recovery in all the Catholic churches in the city."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

A writer in the Winchester *Virginian*, who has been a subscriber to the papers of that town for forty years, says in a recent communication:

"Capital punishment has been abolished in some of the United States; and I verily believe that if abolished in all, there would not be one tenth the murders committed that appear on record. The more humane the laws are, the more the sensibility is aroused to good works. I may state a little of my personal knowledge of the fact, having been born at the close of the Revolution, immediately after peace was ratified by the two great nations, England and America. When a youth, I was induced to visit Winchester to see a man hung for stealing a horse, which was the law of the land in that day. I did so, and the effect was, that I resolved never to witness the like again. I therefore can assure my friends that when the law was changed to imprisonment in the penitentiary instead of hanging, there was not one horse in ten to twenty stolen in proportion to the previous number; and if capital punishment be changed to a transfer to the penitentiary for life, and take the power of reprieve from the governor and give it to the citizens of the county where the crime has been committed, I believe the change would be almost an invaluable one. I therefore do most solemnly recommend a trial for at least ten years of the abolition of capital punishment in my beloved State."

Between Saturday morning and Monday evening over 7,000 emigrants were landed at New York.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

We notice that many of our newspapers are saying discouraging things of this great exhibition. We doubt that a first attempt can prove entirely satisfactory to everybody; yet, great good will surely proceed from this beginning of an enterprise that will be hereafter continued, and improved as experience may suggest.

The following is from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*:

AMERICA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—There are all sorts of difficulties at the Crystal Palace. The American exhibitors have had many causes of complaint; and a late letter from London, in the Boston *Post*, shows that there has been some misunderstanding as to the authorized commissioner from the United States—a Mr. Stansbury, formerly of the National Institute, and Mr. E. Riddle, of Boston, each claiming the office. The meeting of the American exhibitors on the 26th of March was for the purpose of considering various causes of complaint, which may be briefly stated thus: The regulation for appointing juries for awarding premiums; the rejection of United States products by the executive committee; the distribution of bronze medals instead of grand prizes in money, as first promised; the rule for charging exhibitors for admission; the charges for decoration, banding, shafting, and the charge, by special custom, of five shillings and six pence, sterling, for breaking the seals of each package; and, finally, the absence of protection of new inventions.

Committees were appointed to consider the various causes of complaint, and have them removed if possible. There is much complaint as to the condition of many of the articles sent from this country. A case marked "Greenough, Pa.," containing an electrical machine, was completely destroyed. A beautiful model of the New York Exchange was demolished, and other articles suffered the same fate. Many cases lying unopened in the glass palace were exposed to the water which leaked down constantly during rainy weather. Altogether the prospect is rather discouraging for "the world" in general and Americans in particular. The only nation that is likely to be benefitted is John Bull, and he is sure of having a crowd in his capital and millions of money spent among his people, no matter whether the exhibition is a failure or not. It will be rather mortifying if the great exhibition should turn out a humbug, and the "World's Fair" come to be remembered as the "World's Folly."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The two United States Senators from South Carolina have been addressing the people of that State since the adjournment of Congress, and they both agree in the opinion, that in the event of secession by South Carolina there will be no attempt, on the part of the General Government, to coerce the State; they agree also upon another point, that if coercion should be attempted by the authorities of the Union, the result would inevitably be a Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Senator Butler seems to shrink from secession for the very reason that no direct opposition will be offered to it; he regards forbearance as constituting the most formidable danger. His apprehensions of evil from this course of masterly inactivity, on the part of the General Government, are based upon the dissensions which he fears will spring up among the people of the State—a consideration which indeed ought to have weight in any and every quarter where such a resort as secession is contemplated.

It is one of the vainest of expectations to suppose that a State or a section, by separating from the Union, even supposing that the separation could be peacefully effected, would be free from the conflicts of contending parties. Secession would have to follow secession, until States would be subdivided into minor sections, and these again resolved into their integers. The process might thus go on until each county would think that its independence and freedom could be secured only by isolation and a separate political existence.

The views of Mr. Rhett are less subject to qualifications than those of his colleague. He looks with the utmost confidence to the ability of South Carolina to support her sovereignty with honor, and her industrial pursuits with prosperity. He is willing to trust South Carolina alone to maintain, on her own resources, the character of an independent State.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL RILEY AT BUFFALO.—The citizens of Buffalo, N. Y., turned out *en masse*, on the 15th inst., to receive this distinguished and brave soldier, who will remain in that city for a short time. He was escorted by a detachment of the 65th regiment, the common council in carriages, military officers in uniform, and a large number of citizens, through several of the principal streets, to the Mansion House, where the mayor, in an appropriate speech, welcomed him to the hospitality of the city, which was briefly responded to by the General. Minute guns were fired while the procession was moving.

IS BLACK REALLY WHITE?—The New York *Tribune* and the *Courier* and *Enquirer* are at daggers' points respecting Hungary. Colonel Webb, the editor of the *Courier*, has undertaken to convince his readers, and the public generally, that Austria has been scandalously maligned, and that it is Metternich, Windischgratz, Haynau, et al. *ad omnia genera*, who have acted, during the late convulsions, the part of liberals. On this the *Tribune* has pounced upon the *Courier*; and for three days the war has "gone bravely on." The case is so clear, however, that Greeley has no difficulty in getting the *Blackwood* to tell a different story from the *Courier* and *Enquirer*, so that, in fact, the latter's argument has really not a leg to stand on. Mr. Bowen, of the *North American Review*, tried the same game as Col. Webb, but was most soundly whipped by a woman, Mrs. Putnam, of New York. The love of paradox sometimes leads people into strange assertions, and try this way only we can explain the odd position assumed by Mr. Webb. It would be easier to prove black to be white, than to establish, in the face of facts, that the Austrian Emperor is the liberal, and Kossuth the despot. Francis Joseph, we fear, cannot be washed clean even by Col. Webb.—*Phil. Eve. Bulletin*.

"THE RICHMOND DISPATCH."—We clip the following from the last number of this excellent little daily:

"The Dispatch is conducted on the penny-paper principle. It is supplied to readers at a compensation which may be considered nominal, and its support is derived from those who use it for their individual benefit or gratification. These are the persons who can best afford to sustain a paper. We therefore publish nothing gratuitously. All communications are paid for. All that have appeared in its columns were admitted on this condition, and none can appear on any other."

TARIFF.—This puzzling name is derived from the town of Tarifa, at the mouth of the Straits of Gibraltar. It was the last stronghold when the Moors disputed with the Christians; and when the former held possession of both the pillars of Hercules, it was here that they levied contributions for vessels entering the Mediterranean, whence the generic name.

The fare from San Francisco to Sacramento and Stockton is now one dollar; only two years since it was \$50.

The London *Lancet* stated that of forty-two samples of mustard procured from various wholesale and retail dealers in the metropolis, and submitted to examination, the whole were found to be adulterated, and in every case the adulteration was of the same kind, varying only in degree, and consisted in the admixture of genuine mustard with immense quantities of wheaten flour, highly colored with turmeric.

GEORGE PHARO, the Chester county (Pa.) convicted murderer, has been detected in various contrivances to escape from prison.

Commercial.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, April 16—5 p. m. Flour.—The market to-day for Howard street flour was rather quiet. A small sale was made at \$4.50, at which holders are firm.

Holders of city mills flour are firm at \$4.62 1/2, but we hear of no transactions. There was some inquiry to-day. GRAIN.—There was little or no wheat at market to-day. Good to prime reds, if there, would command 95 @ 102 c.

Sales of corn at 61 @ 62c. for white, and 62 @ 63c. for yellow. Sales of Penna. yellow at 62 @ 63c.

Two cargoes of oats were sold to-day at 35 @ 36 1/2c. for inferior to prime. Sales of Penna. at 35 @ 36 1/2c.

Provisions.—We note sales of 500 kegs lard at 9 1/2c.; 30 hds bacon shoulders at 7 1/2c.; and 30 hds do. sides at 8 1/2c.

WHEAT.—Sales of Penna. bbls to-day at 24 1/2 @ 25c. The latter is the prevailing rate. Sales of Penna. bbls at 24c., and of Baltimore bbls at 24 1/2c.—*American*.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 16—6 p. m. The steamer Alabama has arrived here from Savannah. The weather to-day has been wet and disagreeable.

Stocks steady. Sales of U. S. 5s, 1867, at 110 1/2. Canton Company 71 3/4 @ 72 1/4. Morris Canal 18 1/2. Pa. 5s, 1867, 90 1/2.

Flour is rather quiet. Sales of 3000 bbls at \$4.50 for common State brands Southern, \$4.75 @ \$4.87; Genesee \$4.94 @ \$5. Rye flour, \$3.50.

Grain steady. Sales of 4000 bushels Genesee white wheat at 115 @ 116 cts; red, 100 @ 102 cts. Corn quiet. Sales of 5000 bushels yellow at 68 @ 69 cts. Oats 48 @ 51 cts. Rye 73 @ 75 cts.

Provisions firm. Sales of 2000 bbls at \$14.75 for new mess, and \$12.25 @ \$12.50 for new prime bacon firm, prices unchanged. Lard steady. Sales of 600 bbls at 9 cts per lb.

Greeneries steady. Small sales Rio coffee at 10 @ 10 1/2 cts per lb. Sugars and molasses unchanged.

Cotton is steady. Sales to-day of 3500 bales at 11 cts for middling Uplands, and 11 1/2 cts for middling Orleans.

Whisky steady. Sales at 24 1/2 @ 25 cts, in hds.

MONEY AND STOCK MARKET.

Corrected for the American Telegraph.

DISCOUNT ON CURRENT BANK NOTES.

Maine	100	100	100
N. Hamp.	100	100	100
Vermont	100	100	100
Mass.	100	100	100
N. York	100	100	100
Penn.	100	100	100
Del.	100	100	100
Ohio	100	100	100
Ind.	100	100	100
Ill.	100	100	100
Calif.	100	100	100
Tex.	100	100	100
Fla.	100	100	100
La.	100	100	100
Miss.	100	100	100
Ark.	100	100	100
Mo.	100	100	100
Iowa	100	100	100
Wis.	100	100	100
Mich.	100	100	100
Ohio	100	100	100
Ind.	100	100	100
Ill.	100	100	100
Calif.	100	100	100
Tex.	100	100	100
Fla.	100	100	100
La.	100	100	100
Miss.	100	100	100
Ark.	100	100	100
Mo.	100	100	100
Iowa	100	100	100
Wis.	100	100	100
Mich.	100	100	100
Ohio	100	100	100
Ind.	100	100	100
Ill.	100	100	100
Calif.	100	100	100
Tex.	100	100	100
Fla.	100	100	100
La.	100	100	100
Miss.	100	100	100
Ark.	100	100	100
Mo.	100	100	100
Iowa	100	100	100
Wis.	100	100	100
Mich.	100	100	100
Ohio	100	100	100
Ind.	100	100	100
Ill.	100	100	100
Calif.	100	100	100
Tex.	100	100	100
Fla.	100	100	100
La.	100	100	100
Miss.	100	100	100
Ark.	100	100	100
Mo.	100	100	100
Iowa	100	100	100
Wis.	100	100	100
Mich.	100	100	100
Ohio	100	100	100
Ind.	100	100	100
Ill.	100	100	100
Calif.	100	100	100
Tex.	100	100	100
Fla.	100	100	100
La.	100	100	100
Miss.	100	100	100
Ark.	100	100	100
Mo.	100	100	100
Iowa	100	100	100